The Middletown Transcript.

VOL. XXXI.—NO 3 MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1898. PRICE THREE CENTS.

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REFERENCE: EDITOR OF TRANSCRIPT.

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Middletown, Delaware.

"Lyddy."

IT was New Year's Eve in Pottsville Four Corners; so it was all over the world beside but that does not affect our story, nor did it matter very much to Pottsville. For in that peaceful Vermont hamlet scarcely a dozen families strove to realize anything of the cheer and the tenderness and hope that sparkles everywhere on New Year's Eve.

Lyddy remembered it, however, although not with a happy heart. New Year's Eve had meant something to her, ever since that one five years before when Tom Brown had shyly, manfully told her of the love that had grown up with him from boyhood, and she had promised to be his wife. She was twenty then and he was twenty-two, and New Year's Eve had been a happy anniversary ever since, and had always brought some simple, dearly loved token from Tom, who had left Pottsville, Four Corners on that same night, five years before, to make his fortune in New York city.

But to night there would be no remembrance. Lyddy reminded herself looking across the brown fields to the range of gloomy mountains beyond; there could be none. For the serpent had crept into Eden since the last New Year's Eve, and left it, as he always leaves it, forsaken and desolate.

It had been hard enough for poor Lyddy to bear all along. The dragging months of anxiety when Tom's semi-weekly letters had failed to appear; the intense longing to hear from him; the growing nameless fear that had possessed her as the weeks rolled into months and still no sign. But the worst had come that morning.

Lydia was a sensitive, loyal soul. Her stepmother thought, it was because she was so "uppish" that the girl uttered no word of her growing trouble, and gave no sign, beyond her white thin face and listless manner of the doubts that had, at last, forced themselves inside the citidal of her heart and were laying siege to love. But Lyddy would have died rather than say a word that seemed disloyal to Tom; and her love for Tom had not been a thing of light weight, to be bandied about from her lips to other people's. Neither could she cast it out in a day.

Much better, she though, if she could do that; for that morning the blow had fallen which had left the girl benumbed, stupefied.

She had been out on some simple errand which took her across the lots to a neighboring farmer's. The morning had been a bright one and warm for December in Vermont. Lyddy had walked briskly, across the brown meadows and remembered that the last time she walked over them the golden-rod had been in blossom and Tom's last letter lay in her pocket. She had been happy then, confident of the love that was always to brighten and protect her life. But no more letters had come. And this morning Lyddy looked at the ghosts of the golden-rods and told herself that her life now had come to be as bare and brown and cheerless as the wintry fields, with only the ghost of a human love to haunt it.

When she reached the low, rambling house again where she had been born and had lived and grown into a woman, with all a woman's intense capacity for loving, loyal and true, she walked straight into the kitchen and there sat Miss Andrus.

That personage was a maiden of some sixty summers whose sole object in life was to obtain what she called "the news," and having obtained it to proceed to disburse it among the Pottsvillians as expeditiously as her rheumatic and other disabilities would let her.

Accordingly, Lyddy had no sooner seated herself in the old-fashioned, high-backed chair that had been for years her grandfather's post of honor, when Miss Andrus proceeded to the business of the morning.

"Hain't heard the news, have you? Mebbe you don't hear from Tom Brown lately?"

"No," answered Lyddy shortly, ignoring the last question completely.

"Wal, you prob'bly won't hear agin very soon, anyways," and the ancient maiden bridled into a high priestess of propriety.

Lyddy made no answer.

"The long and short on't is," continued Miss Andrus, "Tom's married."

Lyddy made no sign, although her face grew a shade paler. But her stepmother filled up the gap in the conversation with—

"You don't say!"

Where upon the elderly woman who had never known what honest and true is, drew out a week old newspaper from her pocket and read.

"Married. In this city, December 5th, by the Rev. Dr. Blank, Thomas O. Brown, Esqr., to Valerie, daughter of Hugh Mannering, of this city.

"Ef that ain't proof," continued the spinter, "what is?"

Nobody seemed able to answer that question and Miss Andrus passed the paper over to Lyddy, who took it, by means of a powerful effort at self-control with a steady hand. Her first impulse had been to rush from the room, to scream, to call wildly for help—that she could not bear it.

But self-respect and the consciousness that such a course of action would delight her tormentor's heart and give her material for a month's gossip, kept her face rigid and her nerves steady. The room seemed dark and for a moment she could not read the printed words before her, but suddenly they seemed to stand out in letters of fire, letters it seemed to her, that burned themselves into her brain and would never, never fade away.

Miss Andrus did not stay forever, although it seemed to Lyddy that she was bent on a visit of such indefinite length. Perhaps she would have done so only the stepmother, comprehending, at last, that Lyddy's pride would not allow her to leave the room, took pity on the girl and sent her upstairs on some excuse. Liddy had gone straight up to her little chamber under the roof, and thrown herself on the white bed. How long she remained there she never cared to remember. The red light from the setting sun went streaming through the narrow windows when she finally arose and going to the old chest of drawers in the corner, opened the topmost narrow drawer.

As the piles of neatly tied letters came suddenly into view, the girl dropped her head, and leaned against the frame of the "bird's-eye" maple for support. The memories of all her happy past rushed afresh upon Lyddy. The five happy years so short in passing, now seemed to cover her whole lifetime. Something within, the best part of her, seemed to have died since she had locked herself into the little chamber. What had not those letters meant to her? What visions of contentment, and happiness—yes, of perfect bliss, each single one had called her up! How it had been secretly tucked into her pocket, or next to her glowing, palpitating breast to be drawn out, when no one was near, and read and re-read and read again, until the semi-weekly, missive made a fresh appearance and went through the same loving course to its final resting-place in the top drawer! But Lyddy could not bring herself to look at one of them now. She had intended to take the whole big armful of them downstairs and tuck them into the kitchen stove; but, lying there, mute and insensate in the top drawer, they seemed suddenly to thrill into something like life. They seemed like a part of Tom, himself.

"I can't, oh, I can't," moaned Lyddy. "I ought to. He's false to me, but—oh, I can't do it."

And then she shut the drawer tenderly, looking at the old letters as she would have looked at a coffined face that was being shut out from her forever. And then she went over by the window and watched the last rays of the sun as they slanted across the dingy hamlet known as Pottsville Four Corners.

The red rays shot athwart the clustering houses and lighted up the tin spire of the one church, making them glisten and glow and sparkle. But they brought no prophetic visions of coming happiness to Lyddy. She seemed, instead, to see a long vista of faded, objectless, miserable years stretching interminately before her. Already it seemed that years had rolled by since that morning, so long ago, when Miss Andrus had called with the old New York newspaper.

An intense, restless longing swept over the girl's aching heart to be out in the open fields, to be where nobody could see or speak to her, alone with nature.

She slipped quietly down into the kitchen, and throwing a shawl over her head passed out of the shed door unnoticed.

Somewhere, anywhere out of the beaten road where neighboring, kindly eyes might not look upon her. She ran across the orchard and through the deserted calf-pasture to an old road that meandered down by the river, through the brown meadows.

"Valerie Mannering, Valerie Mannering," she repeated to herself. "She must have been beautiful, a girl with that name. Beautiful and rich and good, or Tom would not have liked her. Valerie Mannering! Who would care for a girl named Lyddy Jones (she had never heard her name, Lydia pronounced as it is spelled), when there was a girl with a name full of poetry to be had?

Lyddy laughed to herself. What did she know about poetry? What did she know about anything? Nothing. The mistake had been in her supposing herself good enough for Tom Brown after five years of city life, with its marvellous possibilities and advantages.

"O I cannot bear it! I cannot bear it!" she exclaimed aloud to the alder bushes which hung darkly in the deepening twilight, over the still flowing river.

There may be a divinity that shapes our ends; there certainly is an evil genius that watches for the despondent moments of our broken lives and urges us on to complete our own ruin, rather than to pick up our broken threads and patiently strive to piece together our bit of the web of fate.

He whispered in Lyddy's ear now A shiver ran over the girl, and she stopped, gazing, fascinated, at the quiet noiseless river.

"Why not?

She advanced towards it, quivering but determined. She had left the old road, now, and was on the brown, stubby meadow. Suddenly her foot hit something that gave forth a metallic ring. She looked down.

A short, sharp whistle broke through the perfect stillness of the early evening.

Why not that?

Certainly that would be a much shorter way. The long, dreary years of a worse bereaved life for her. Instead, a sudden relief from this overwhelming weight of crushing pain.

Another short, sharp whistle across the night air. Nearer now, and growing nearer.

Throwing the old shawl closely over her head, Lyddy knelt down and laid her head across the line of steel that lay shining in the light of the just-risen moon.

Only an instant more and then—peace and rest, and the lifted burden.

The fiery eye of the locomotive gleamed larger and larger, as it bore down upon her, shrieking and whistling, coming closer and closer.

Two minutes later Lyddy arose from her position, and started helplessly after the retreating train. The engine snorted and laughed in the distance, as if exulting in the fact that it had made a gift to the girl of the life she would so recklessly have thrown away.

"I've been a fool," Lyddy sententiously observed. "This was the old side-track they only use in summer. I've been a fool."

"She stood watching the train until it finally disappeared.

"I'll go home," she said. I've been a fool, and may God forgive me. There must be something left to live for, and I'll find out what it is," with which sensible remark, the girl, whose unromatic name was Lyddy Jones, struck off into the main road, and walked briskly toward home.

The moon swung clear above the tops of the trees and cast lonely black shadows across the path; but this country girl knew not fear. She heard footsteps behind, but did not quicken hers, supposing them to belong to some belated farmer hurrying home from the Corners.

But she trembled when a pair of arms were suddenly thrown about her, and a voice she well knew, burned into her heart with merry words of greeting—

"Why, Lyddy! Dear Lyddy! I didn't look for you out here."

"Tom!" she could only grasp his name.

"You didn't expect to see me, did you? O, Lyddy!"

"Tom!" she gasped again.

"Yes that's my name," was the answer. "But a fellow wants more than that, you know, when he hasn't seen the dearest girl in the world for months," and Tom took Lyddy's face in his two hands and kissed it.

"But Tom—Valerie!" she gasped.

"Valerie! Valerie, what?" asked Tom. "What do you mean?" and he repeated the process he had found so agreeable a few moments before.

"But your wife, Tom."

"Yes, I hope so, soon. Let me tell you why I came, dear," was all the reply he gave her.

"Tom, aren't you married?" Lyddy began to grow coherent.

"Married! Well, I guess not." Tom was a Yankee still, in spite of five years in New York. "But will be next week, dear—or to-morrow, if you can."

"But it was in the New York paper, you and Valerie Mannering, Tom."

In a flash Tom comprehended.

"Now who's been making mischief? I remember seeing, while I was in the hospital, that old paper and the marriage notice of a fellow whose name was the same as mine. He nor she either, was no one I knew," concluded Tom, ungrammatically, perhaps, but quite to Lyddy's satisfaction.

"While you were sick, Tom?" she managed to say. "And you didn't let me know? O Tom!"

"I didn't know myself, Lyddy," Tom answered. Look at me."

The girl saw how he thin was, and pale, now that the first flush of excitement was gone.

"I was taken down the very last of September with typhoid fever, and was delirious, they say, for weeks. It turned into brain fever, and—well, Lyddy, I'm just this minute out of the hospital. Until within two weeks, I could not command myself enough to get a letter written, and then, when I found I was coming, I thought I would rather wait so short a time and surprise you. I did, didn't I? We'll be married to-morrow, and my vacation lasts till February. Say, are you surprised?"

"Yes, Tom." The tears were rolling down Lyddy's cheeks now. "But it came near not being a success, though!"

"Why?" asked Tom.

"O, because.

And that was all the explanation she ever gave him.

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"I would do anything for you!" he pleaded.

"That's just the trouble," she replied. "I can see that everything you do is for me and still you can't get me. If you would only do nothing for me a little, it would be a great relief. I could dodge you a little then."

He thought and thought and thought and the more he thought the less he thought he knew. And he was right, especially so far as women were concerned.

Washington ... Letter

HELP us modify the civil service law, or we will join hands with the democrats and repeal the entire law. That, in effect, is the notice that the hundred-odd republican members of the House who favor modification of this law have served upon the other republican members of the house during the debate, which is not yet over. There has been much plain talk upon the subject, and there will be more. A sample is the following, from the speech of Representative Hepburn, of Iowa: "In some things the old system, at its worst, was superior to the new. My colleagues in this House know the qualifications of their constituents, and in the selection of candidates for office have everything at stake. I believe that there is greater probability of probity in action, wisdom in selection, and beneficence in results in the old system that in this darkened, subterranean, irresponsible method we have fallen into in this later time." Representative Clark, of N. H., said that he favored modification of the law and was willing to leave it to the wisdom of the Civil Service Committee as to how far, "but that any old thing" was better than the present law. That Committee is now considering the bill introduced last week, which confines the operation of the civil service law to positions paying from $900 to $1,800 a year, inclusive, and to localities where the employes exceed 25 in number.

—

The treaty for the annexation of Hawaii was to-day taken up by the Senate, and the intention is to hold daily executive sessions for its consideration until it is disposed of. The policy of the friends of annexation is to allow its opponents to do most of the talking, so as to get the debate over as soon as possible, in order that there may be no excuse for delaying a vote. It is now the general belief that the treaty will be ratified, owing to the announcement of the number of Senators who were in doubt of their intention to vote for ratification.

—

The last European nation to take a place in the line of applicants for a reciprocity treaty with the U. S. is Germany, the country which made a bluff when the Dingley tariff bill was pending that was promptly called by Congress and President McKinley. The clause of the tariff that brought Germany's pride down to asking for reciprocity is that which imposes additional duty upon sugar brought from countries that pay an export bounty on sugar. When the German ambassador requested that reciprocity negotiations be opened he was informed that his Government must take the first step by agreeing to remove the restrictions now imposed upon American cattle and beef imported into Germany.

—

The administration is doing every thing possible to expedite the sending of food to the Klondike region, as the President and all the members of the Cabinet believe that relief will be needed by the gold seekers before regular traffic is resumed on the Yukon river. Agents of the government are now bringing a number of reindeer from Norway to carry the food, which will all be ready and on the ground when the reindeer get to Alaska.

—

There is probably no provision of the Constitution of the U.S. that furnishes more proof of the wisdom of its makers or that is more revered by our people than that which provides for our judiciary system. But nothing suits the Populists, except personal notoriety or gain for themselves, and Senator Butler, of N. C., who aims at being the Populist boss, wants an entirely new judiciary system, the Judges to be elected for terms of eight years, and has offered a joint resolution proposing to amend the constitution in accordance with his ideas. There isn't the slightest probability of any such change, but that it should be even proposed is a warning to the country of what might be expected should the people ever allow the Bryanites to get on top.

—

During the three days that the Senate was in session in the week just closed President McKinley sent more nominations to the Senate than in any single week since he was inaugurated, but some of them were recess appointments.

—

Old accountants were not surprised when it was found necessary to abandon the Dockery system of auditing postmasters accounts, because of discovered frauds. This system was adopted during the Cleveland administration as the result of an investigation by a commission, headed by Representative Dockery of Missouri, and it was pointed out at the time that it was full of opportunities for fraud. No less than nine ways in which a dishonest postmaster could rob the government have been discovered by Sixth Auditor Castle, who has thrown out the system and introduced a new one. The new system was specially intended to detect the frauds made possible by the Dockery system and although it has only been in operation a week it has done so in a number of cases. The Government was probably robbed of many thousand dollars under the Dockery system of auditing P. O. money order accounts. Auditor Castle will ask Congress to authorize the employment of a special force to go over and check up the old accounts, believing that the stolen money can be recovered, and the thieves punished, by securing proofs of the thefts.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

NEW YEAR GOWNS; LACE DRESSES; SATINS; STYLES IN MAKING; OUTDOOR COSTUMES; ACCESSORIES; FURS

(Special to THE TRANSCRIPT)

Among New Year gowns, velvet has a conspicuous position, with this advantage, that if black or in a dark color or gray, it is suitable for street or carriage wear as well, by street wear however, short promenades in handsome localities being meant, rather than prolonged or utility expeditions in crowded and jostling thoroughfares. Gray is the one light shade considered suitable for outdoor wear, but this most trying hue is avoided by all women who understand the becoming in dress, unless gifted with exceptionally resh complexions. For indoor receptions or elegant carriage wear, delightful gowns in pale rose, mauve or crimson velvet, impart the stately appearance peculiar to the fabric in question and some are rendered extremely dressy by ornamentation of jet embroidery on the skirt that extends in delicate lengthwise patterns which relieve the heavy material.

LACE GOWNS

having been revived, are received with extreme favor by matrons of all ages and of course have the advantage of chameleon like variety according to the silk or satin linings placed beneath them. They admit of far more latitude as to choice than velvet, since women of all proportions can wear lace, modifications being effected by different styles in making, but velvet suits only the tall and slender, being furthermore, quite unsuitable for girlish wearers. Not a few rich New Year dresses are in satin relieved by combination, brocade and trimmings of lace since satin is a material rarely seen without some modification and never in good taste when made up alone. Russian blouse effects still lead for corsages but it is to be hoped that with the opening of Spring, such ungraceful lines will fall into comparative disuse. As to the making of corsages, no rule or description is possible, since everything seems practicable and nothing inappropriate, provided it can add to fullness or intricacy in general result, but one feature deserves emphasis and it is the constant use of guimpes by which dress waists can be made high or low upon occasion. They are a great source of economy and beautify as well.

CLOTH COSTUMES

braided or stitched in quilting patterns, are reckoned extremely stylish and those showing ingenious devices in other designs, have special prestige for out-door wear, even dinner gowns in light colored or white cloth or cashmere, being worn by a class who well come a change from richer material. Of course the fabric is the finest of its kind and some young women of fair complexion, have selected white embroidered in gilt, a combination that would in most cases be found fatal. Braiding in black, however, is most common and when done upon blue, deep red, mauve or tan, has an excellent effect and is not trying. Some skirts are elegantly adorned, but many again are plain with richly ornamented corsages.

FUR TRIMMINGS

were never more in vogue. No gown is too dainty to have an adornment in fur: its use as a millinery finish, has long been established and this season, even neckties and sashes have been completed by this omnipresent garniture, which because so stylish and having an element of exclusiveness, is in the more favor among wearers who wish to present a handsome appearance. Large purchases are now being made in accessory fur garments that can be worn over jackets or capes at present: during warm weather, they form an admirable protection on piazzas or while driving and the fact that our leading furrier, is now able successfully to compete with European dealers, has diverted fashionable trade to an extraordinary extent.

THE VICTOREEN

is one of the small garments mentioned as being in special demand. It is elegantly shaped, forming a short cape with long ends in front that reach nearly to the lower edge of the skirt, but therefore higher priced than a square yoke shaped cape with a full finish or a small round yoke having a similar completion. A very pretty collar reaches to the shoulders, comes high about the neck and has a finish of tails at the throat and an equally attractive one is made full, extends to the shoulders and comes high at the neck. The Nicholas collar encircles the throat, with a finish of tails.

LUCY CARTER.

"Ah, yes," she sighed, "it will be a year next Tuesday that my dear husband died. I'm so glad!"

"What! Glad that he is dead?"

"No, oh, no; not that! But I need a little pink to light up my complexion."

Read THE TRANSCRIPT.

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Our Woman's .....Column

THE keeping of accounts accurately is in itself an accomplishment, and to those who are anxious to manage their affairs comfortably and on a firm basis of integrity this precaution against error is indispensable as a protection against error. One who keeps no accounts, who simply carries about with her a hazy recollection of amounts spent and amounts saved, will soon find herself involved in a labyrinth of perplexities. To recall with precision every detail of one's shopping expeditions, to balance outgo and income without some simple system of book-keeping, involves an unnecessary degree of mental worry, and is an unwise waste of force. One need not be an expert bookkeeper to set down every week or every month, at the top of a page, the sums of money which she receives from various sources—from her work if she be in business, from her profession if she be engaged in art or literature, from her father or husband if she be simply a lady living at home. On the opposite page it is a very simple matter to jot down the bills paid, the items at the several shops, the car fares, the money given in subscriptions or in charities. Anybody who understands the first four rules of arithmetic can manage so small a matter as the ordinary accounts of an ordinary family, if she will only be methodical, and adhere to her selected system, and observe a certain periodicity about the work, as, for instance, never letting to-day's burdens slip away upon to-morrow, and never leaving an unexplained deficiency, no matter how small it is, until it is satisfactorily accounted for.

No greater check on spendthrift habits can be found than that which inheres in the conscientious keeping of accounts. The trifles run away with large sums, and until we really begin to watch with vigilance we do not realize how the nickels and dimes and the quarters aggregate into the dollars. One buys a few superfluities, ribbons, bon-bons, needles, perfumery, small luxuries which could be done without, and at the end of the week one finds the purse flat and thin, and in a state of pitiful emptiness when it should be plethoric.

Nobody should encourage sordidness or stinginess in herself or others. Miss Pool's strong story of the two Nawns in "The Red-Bridge Neighborhood" is a thrilling object lesson against miserlines as a contemptible vice, hideous in its effects on character, withering to all domestic happiness. Nobody wishes to emulate Mr. Nawn, and everybody commiserates the Olives to whom it is appointed to live with niggardly souls like those the Nawns, father and son, both had—poor, starved and forlorn souls enough. But thrift, frugality, sensible economy, a sagacious forehandedness, are most praiseworthy and altogether desirable virtues, and they may easily be lovable ones too.

A person who is worried and harassed and torn in pieces by anxiety over money, a person who drifts into debt and cannot free herself from its toils, so handily be amiable or agreeable, for she is so unsatisfactory to her own ideal, so beneath it, so exasperated by the conditions of her life, that she cannot help visiting her own faults on the heads of her relatives.

Be convinced, as you will if you once make the attempt, that you can keep accounts as well as another, and the comfort of it will appeal to you. If practicable open a small account in a bank, and settle all bills by check; the check when returned to you, is a receipt, and the needful care about the management of your money is a good discipline, for a bank-account cannot be managed in a fast loose manner, but must be accurate and systematic.

Should it become your duty at any time to act as treasurer of the funds of others, of a society or a hospital, for instance, either temporarily or permanently, the care you take in keeping your personal accounts should be greatly increased. Absolute honesty in a treasurer is a prerequisite to fitness for office, and, beyond this, an unerring and scrupulous nicety in taking care of the accounts is essential.—Harper's Bazar.

A CLEVER MISS.

Women are notoriously bad shots. In West Australia a mine manager's wife was christening an engine and had to throw a champagne bottle at it. It was somewhat larger than the proverbial haystack and she was only a couple of yards from it, yet she cleverly managed to miss it and hit her hubby—a portly person, knocking him into a cistern ten feet deep and badly hurting him.

LIKE A BOY.

The son of a down town merchant was found crying when his father returned home last night, as that gentleman told a reporter this morning.

"What's the matter, Tommy?" asked the merchant.

"I had a fight with Charlie," was the tearful reply.

"Well, you ought not to fight. It served you right to get whipped, I guess," said the father.

"But I didn't get licked. I licked him," sobbed the boy.

"Well, what are you crying about then?"

"Why, if I had let him lick me, he couldn't hurt. And I never thought about that, so now I have to fight his big brother, about my size, and I can lick him and I'm going to, because I'm mad at him. Then I've got to fight the biggest brother, and he's three sizes bigger than me, and won't I catch it!" And Tommy refused to be comforted.

The Middletown Transcript

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware,
McKENDREE DOWNHAM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Entered at the Post Office as second-class matter

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, A Central Cuban Relief Committee has been appointed by President McKinley for the purpose of collecting funds, food, clothing and medicine to be forwarded to Stephen E. Barton, Chairman of said Committee, of Temple Court, corner of Nassau and Beekman streets, New York City, to be sent free to Consul General Lee, at Havana, for the relief of the suffering and starving people of the unfortunate island of Cuba;

AND WHEREAS, The said Relief Committee has requested the Executives of the different States to form local committees or other means to aid them in this commendable work;

Now, therefore, I, Ebe W. Tunnell, Governor of the State of Delaware, do issue this proclamation recommending to the citizens of Delaware a prompt and generous response to this appeal. And I hereby call upon all charitable societies and other organizations of the State to assist in this work, and I designate the Mayor of the City of Wilmington and the Mayors and Presidents of the Town Councils of the other cities and towns of the State as depositaries to whom money, clothing, provisions and other necessaries may be transmitted for forwarding to the said Relief Committee.

The people of Delaware have every cause for thankfulness and gratitude in that we have been free from famine, pestilence and the devastations of war. Peace and plenty have ever dwelt in our midst, and as we have been so blessed our hands have ever been extended to help and our means ever ready to relieve the distressed in all lands.

In testimony whereof I, Ebe W. Tunnell, Governor of the State of Delaware, have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereto affixed this twelfth day of January, in the year
[L. S.] of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-second.

By the Governor,
EBE W. TUNNELL.

J. H. HUGHES,
Secretary of State.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL, JAN. 15, 1898

AS OTHERS SEE US.

"The legislature of Delaware assembled at Dover on Tuesday for an adjourned session, the chief object of which will be the making and remodeling of statutes to conform with the new Constitution, which was officially proclaimed by the Constitutional Convention last spring. Principal among the statutes to be revised are those pertaining to the election system and to the chartering of corporations. The legislature has taken no steps toward the framing of a general corporation act, and it is probable that it will have to appoint a commission to do this work. This will mean that the present session will continue into the spring instead of only two weeks. It will take several days to draft this corporation act.

"Aside from a stiff fight for the clerkship among the Democrats, interest centers in the attitude of the legislature towards the governor's appointments.

"The lobbyists also expect a harvest, realizing that this is the last chance they will have to coin money easily, owing to the change in the number of legislators from thirty to fifty-two. Bills of all sorts attacking every industry and corporation in the state are expected to give the lobbyists a chance to get in their work. If Governor Tunnell sends his appointments to the legislature as provided by the new Constution, there is a strong belief that they will be turned down. That will mean an anti-administration fight and a split in the party. A majority of the legislature is opposed to Saulsbury's senatorial ambition."
—Centreville Observer.

The above from an able Democratic paper just across the line contains hints, nay charges, against the members of its party in this State which the people here of all parties may consider. If they are true, means should be taken to counteract them. It matters little how long the Legislature may be in session if it is awaiting the report of committees upon modifications of the laws, the framing of a general corporation act, a general railroad law, etc. To do these things well may take time but that it is the last chance of the "lobbyist to reap a harvest" because of the increase of the membership of the General Assembly is a reflection upon the Legislature which they should resent, and the people should keep posted upon the doings of that body and express freely their views to the members. There are those among them who should never go back to Dover in a representative capacity. For a mess of pottage they traded their birthright and betrayed the people last winter. To accomplish their personal ends, to secure a divorce, to punish a political or factional foe, are motives which should forever after elect men to stay at home.

But returning to the idea of "the last opportunity" the expression of the "Delawarean," that "the general opinion is that the Legislature is working under the old Constitution" is ominous. It means, if it means anything, an intention to pass iniquitous partisan legislation which should damn every man connected there with let him be who he may. We are living under the New Constitution and the General Assembly must be acting under that authority since there is no other and any attempt to nullify that for which the people have contended so long should be met with an opposition which is effective, let it be as severe as it must.

Of the inside information of the "Observer" as to its fellow Democrats in this State we are not informed. We can only await developments, trusting its estimates implied as to character, etc., are in error.

SENATOR Mark A. Hanna has been elected by the Ohio Legislature to fill out the unexpired term to which he was appointed by Gov. Bushnell when John Sherman last March went into President McKinley's Cabinet, and also for a full term of six years from March 4th next. Senator Hanna received 73 votes, just the number required to elect. Seven Republicans voted against him, joining the Democrats in an effort to compass his defeat. Whether they were honest in this opposition or were mere factionists and party wreckers we can scarcely judge at this distance but the administration of President McKinley is to be congratulated upon Senator Hanna's election. The only charge against him, aside from the senaitonal charge of bribery in the Ohio Assembly this week, is that he is a wealthy man and the Democratic grievance is that he was chairman of the committee which elected Major McKinley. The bribery charges should be and undoubtedly will be fully investigated. Let no guilty man escape, is the Republican motto.

How small must the little Union Republican of Delaware feel who wished for Hanna's defeat! Not only does Addicksism glory in the fact that Mr. Kenny sits in the Senate from Delaware when Mr. Higgins by right of caucus nomination and Col. duPont by right of 15 votes from honest Republicans cast time and again in ballot but they would still further cripple the U. S. Senate by electing a half Republican or perhaps a Democrat from Ohio. What political consideration do such fellows deserve?

Great Scotts the above is all true and so much more and yet men, honest men, good Republicans, say we must unite with those fellows! Great Scotts!

MUNICIPAL POLITICS.

Unfortunately the Union Republicans of Dover decided to introduce partisan politics into their town election held on Tuesday, following the mistaken lead of their Smyrna brethren. The result was that they were beaten two to one. They say it was not fairly done. The Wilmington "Sun," the Addicks-Boggs organ, claimed on Wednesday that "over 200 colored voters were disfranchised and thirty white voters were prevented from voting." The excuse or reason, if such it was, for turning down these would-be voters was that they had violated the New Constitution in not paying their taxes in person or in paying the taxes of other persons, a father for a son or vice versa. The "Sun" claims upon the authority of James L. Wolcott that the authorities erred in refusing the ballots but in any event it is better to have the contest at a town than at a general election. It will emphasize the fact every man must pay his own tax in person, or be deprived the privilege of voting—this was a town tax—and his own registration fee, that is every man except the partisans of the tax collectors and the registrars, those who are partisan, and the most of them are appointed for that purpose.

It is a pity that politics is ever injected into local matters. It too often governs under the surface, and the Republicans of Kent County have grievances that stir the blood and quicken the pulse but they poke their resentment into the face of every man who does not agree with them in every particular, swallowing Addicks and his objectionable fellows, and thus lose the sympathy of men of all parties. This undoubtedly conteibuted to their defeat in Dover on Tuesday and properly so. Reasonable men are not to be driven. In a vote of 415 the Citizens ticket won by majorities from 154 to 129. It is claimed that 75 Republicans voted the Citizens ticket, enough to have elected the other ticket and it had some good men on it but for the partisan idea in local matters. But whence came those 75 Republicans? Perhaps the more thoughtful Republicans of Dover and of Kent are coming to the conclusion that "Addicks or nobody" will never win and it is party suicide to continue in that line.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Evidently Gov. Tunnell takes no stock in the idea that the adjourned session of the General Assembly which convened on Tuesday is acting under the old Constitution. He says:

"In conclusion, permit me to suggest that, while your duties are thus circumscribed, you are entering upon one of the most important sessions of the General Assembly held for many years. With this, the first legislative session held under the new Constitution, rests in no small degree the future happiness and prosperity of our State. In order to accomplish the necessary work that lies before you, you should devote the session to the consideration and enactment of those necessary changes in our laws and not permit proposed legislation on other subjects to divert your attention or prolong your session. On my part you may count on a cordial concurrence in every measure for the public good, and on all the information I possesss which may assist you in the discharge of your important duties."

The Governor in his recommendations refers to the restrictions of the New Constitution and makes many valuable suggestions of interest to the general public as well as to legislators. We quote:

"An adjourned session is something so unusual in this State that your proceedings will be watched with the keenest interest by a constituency, who, while they expect a careful and conscientious consideration of the important business that will come before you, will demand that you address yourselves to its dispatch with the least possible delay. To members of the Legislature called for the first time to sit as the lawmakers of the State, the duties and responsibilities which confront them are so new and difficult that it is not surprising that the wheels do not always move smoothly and that some delay and frequently mistakes mark the first weeks of the session. But with you prefitting from the valuable experience which you have derived from your previous long and busy session, it is not so. Availing yourselves of the useful knowledge of legislative affairs which you have gained, you should be able to perform your duties intelligently, expeditiously and to the satisfaction of an expectant public. There is a wholesome sentiment among our people that we have too much legislation. This feeling is largely due to an unwise desire of each Legislature to leave behind it a voluminous record of changes in our laws to testify to its industry or to account for its unnecessarily long session. This desire often results in the appeal on amendment of statutes which have not been in force long enough to demonstrate their virtue or their inadequacy. It is most important to the welfare of a people that they should have fixed laws which should only be changed after a careful, judicious and conscientious consideration. Experiment in legislation affecting the right of property, the lives, liberties and persons of citizens is not only unwise but often little less than criminal.

"Since your adjournment the Constitutional Convention has concluded its labors and adopted and promulgated a new Constitution, differing widely in many important respects from the old one. Much of the machinery of our State government has undergone important changes whether wisely or not the test of future experience must determine. Thus we mark in the history of our State a new epoch. We have been a conservative people, slow to recognize the necessity of change and reluctant to give up the tried and understood, though recognizing its defects, for the new and untried. The Constitution under which we now live is but the framework of our government. A Constitutional Convention can but provide those necessary rules of government which are not subject to frequent changes, while the Legislature, composed as it is of members coming fresh from the people clothed with their authority and familiar with their desires, must provide for the varying necessities of each year. Hence, with you will rest in no small degree the successful application of the new Constitution. It is by your enactments that its most important provisions can be carried into effect. In doing this, however, let me caution you that you change only those laws which it is necessary to change to put it in force. By the express provisions of the Constitution all laws not inconsistant with it are continued in force. You are not called upon to unnecessarily disturb the existing statutes which have been long established and by judicial interpretation are well understood.

"The Constitution has placed around you many restrictions and has deprived you of many of the powers which have been heretofore vested in the Legislatures. You have been relieved of many irksome and unpleasant duties—duties and demands which you could not well shun or avoid so long as you were clothed with the power to discharge them. I congratulate you that you are no longer to be annoyed by divorce legislation so disgraceful to our State and humilating to her good citizens, nor called to sit in judgment on conflicting claims and disputes of corporations, involving questions which a legislative body finds so difficult to understand and intelligently deal with. Your time will no more be occupied in the consideration of local or special laws relating to fences, strays, ditches, school districts and roads. These are subjects which have consumed much of the time of past legislative sessions, often to the detriment of our people and at the expense of much of our public money. You will now be able to devote your attention to proper subjects of legislation, involving the general public welfare, while the representatives of private interests and special favors will seek their desires in the courts or before other proper tribunals.

The Constitution provides in section 19 of the schedule thereof, that "the General Assembly as soon as conveniently may be after this Constitution shall take effect, shall enact all laws necessary or proper for carrying out the provisions thereof." It was for this purpose that you deemed it necessary that you should hold an adjourned session at this time and you are expected to address yourselves to this work. While I have no doubt that I am expressing but the views which you yourselves maintain together with the great majority of the people of the State yet I feel that my relations to you are such that it is necessary to remind you of these things. In the reconstruction of the different departments of our government the Constitutional Convention thought wise to clothe the executive with the veto power in legislation. This places upon me new duties and new responsibilities. It brings the executive in close touch with the legislative branch and changes my relation to you from that of the merely recommendatory and suggetsive to an active participation in legislation. And, while I keenly appreciate the importance and gravity of the duties thus imposed upon me, I shall try to discharge them fearlessly and in the interest of wise and conservative legislation. You can do much to assist me in the discharge of my duties by a careful and conscientious consideration of the measures that shall come before you, enacting good and wise laws, which will leave me the easy and pleasant duty of approving them."

Jurors Drawn.

The following Petit Jurors for the Court of General Sessions and Superior Court which meets on Feb. 7th were drawn on Monday by Clerk of the Peace Foard and Prothonotory Woolley:

Appoquinimink—Thomas Bratton, Walter Gunn, Alexander Montgomery.

Brandywine—W. L. Barlow, C. C. Mousley.

Blackbird—W. J. Jones, A. J. Wright.

Christiana—Brinton Evans, Edwin Myers, Anthony McCarvey, Sr.

Mill Creek—Thomas Ball, Evan W. Robinson, Andrew J. Whiteman.

New Castle—James Barr, Edmund B. Conrow, John Rambo.

Pencader—W. J. Lemmon, J. L. Rhoades, William Smith.

Red Lion—V. S. Catts, W. F. Neff.

St. Georges—J. William Bennett, J. S. Cochran, J. F. Moore.

White Clay Creek—Thomas Kennedy, J. K. Mote, O. C. Vincent.

Wilmington—William Arson, Samuel Frizzle, Patrick Fahay.

Deafness Cannot be Cured.

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portions of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflamation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

RAILROAD ANNUAL.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the P. W. and B. Railroad Company was held Monday in Wilmington. The following directors were elected. Frank Thomson, William Sellers, Jacob Tome, John P. Green, Benjamin F. Newcomer, Skipwith Wilmer, Edward Lloyd, E. T. Warner, Gen. I. Hunt, B. B. Comegys, N. P. Shortlidge, Preston Lea, John Cassels, Charles E. Pugh, William H. Barnes.

The annual report of the directors was made. It showed an increase in the net earnings of $34,107.64, over the previous year. There was a decrease in the expenses of $289,802.46, and a decrease in the gross earnings of $255,694.82. The report of the operations of all the lines for the year ending October 31, 1897, is:

Earnings.—From freight traffic, $3,892,092.72; from passenger traffic, $3,970,581.47; from express traffic, $408,331.82; from transportation of mails, $353,647.09; from miscellaneous sources, $96,818.79; from rents $69,964.59; total earnings, $8,791,436.48. Net earnings, $2,387,231.38.

The gross earnings from the operations of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad and roads controlled by it for the year ending October 31, 1897, were $8,791,436.48; for the previous year, $9,047,-121.30, showing a decrease in gross earnings of $255,694.82.

The expenses for the same period were $6,404,205.10; for the previous year, $6,694,-007.56, showing a decrease in expenses of $289,802.46.

The net earnings for the same period were $2,387,231.38; for the previous year, $2,353.74, showing an increase in net earnings of $34,107.64.

The net income was $1,100,958.63 and $827,354.50 was paid in dividends. The gross income from the operation of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company is $1,807,427.67, and the net income $1,100,958.63. Dividends of $827,364.50 were paid, leaving the surplus $273,604.13.

President Thomson, in his report, said:

"The results for the year are quite satisfactory in view of the fact that here was practically an entire failure of the peach crop on the Peninsula. While the gross earnings shows a reduction of $225,694.82, there was a decrease in the expenses of $289,802.46, and a consequent increase in net earnings of $34,107.64. The falling off in revenue was mainly in the peach traffic, and the saving in expenses was in conducting transportation and maintenace of equipment.

The tonnage shows an increase of 43,103 tons; almost entirely in the movement of through freight, the increase in the local freight south having been nearly offset by the reduction in the north-bound local traffic. The ton mileage also shows an increase but there was a further reduction in the revenue per ton per mile.

"The passenger traffic shows a continued reduction in volume, due largely to the increasing trolley competition in the territory immediately adjacent to the large cities, but there was a considerable increase in the through travel. The entire traffic shows a decrease in the revenue per passenger per mile.

"On May 1, 1897, the lease under which the Delaware Railroad had been operated by your company expired by limitation. Under the terms of the new lease, taking effect on that date, the entire net earnings of the property are now paid over to the Delaware Railroad Company. It will be seen that, notwithstanding the heavy loss to its revenues from the absence of the peach traffic, it was able to pay its regular dividened of 6 per cent. and carry a substantial surplus to the credit of its profit and lost account. The traffic passing over this line from points outside the State of Delaware is steadily growing, and as the company has no expensive terminals to furnish, it is a source of substantial profit.

"The smaller branch lines on the Peninsula, tributary to your system, show better result for the year. But the Delaware, Maryland and Virginia railroad shows a material reduction in gross and net earnings, and a deficit of $26,514.52 in meetings its fixed charges. The thanks of the board are due to officers and employes for their efficient discharge of duty during the past year."

Pay Your Little Bills.

You may talk about the tariff, and protection, and free trade,
And party panaceas for oppressing human ills,
And "improving trade conditions," and the boom that wheat has made,
But the way to stir up business is to pay your little bills.
If you owe the grocer twenty, and he owes the butcher ten,
And five more to the coal man, and to the ice man five.
Your payment of the twenty helps along three business men,
And the payments they can make in turn make other people thrive.
Idle money in your pocket doesn't do you any good;
Unless your bills are all paid up in full it isn't yours;
Just pay all you are able, as you wish that others would;
That's the recipe for hard times that invariably cures.
If you pay what you owe others, others still can then pay you;
It's the circulating dollar that the pulse of business thrills;
So set your money working, and then watch what it will do,
For the way to stir up business is to pay your little bills.

CURRENT EVENTS

A tornedo swept over the city of Fort Smith, Arkansas. Wednesday, killing thirty persons, and seriously injuring hundreds, destroying $500,000 worth of property.

Mrs. Augusta Nack, jointly charged with Martin Thorn of the murder of William Guldensuppe, a bath rubber, at Woodside, L. I., in June of last year, was on Monday sentenced to fifteen years in the State prison at Auburn. The good time allowance attainable would reduce the term to ten years and five months. This is a very inadequate punishment, the woman deserving to be hung if any woman ever deserved it.

New Jersey has a Legislative session every year, and that of 1898 began Tuesday, the Republicans organizing both branches. The organization of the Senate, with Foster M. Voorhees as President, has an especial significance, as he will become Acting Governor in case Governor Griggs shall resign to become Attorney General in President McKinley's Cabinet, as he is expected to do. As Acting Governor, Mr. Voorhees will be the most prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for the succeeding term, and his election as President of the Senate under the present conditions may be accepted as a declaration in his favor by the leading Republicans of the State.

When you are suffering from Catarrh or Cold in the head you want relief right away. Only ten cents is required to test it. Ask your druggist for the trial size of Ely's Cream Balm, or buy the 50c. size. We mail it.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City.

I was afflicted with catarrh last autumn. During the month of October I could neither taste nor smell and could hear but little. Ely's Cream Balm cured it.—Marcus Geo. Shautz, Rahway, N. J.

Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1898.—Sale of Stock Household Goods, &c., by W. B. Williams on the "Holten Farm," 2½ miles west of Middletown.

CALIFORNIA.

America and especially trans-continental travel has been revolutionized by the Personally-Conducted Tours of the Pennsylvania Railroad. California, the "land of promise," the dream of the tourist, has been made easily accessible. Through trains of palatial appointments run between the Atlantic and the Pacific, affording ample opportunity to visit the most interesting points *en route*, and insuring a degree of comfort and special attention not otherwise attainable. The next tour under this matchless system will leave New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg Thursday, January 27, visiting St Louis, El Paso, San Diego, Riverside, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Santa Barbara, Monterey, San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Glenwood Springs, Colorado Springs and Manitou, Denver, &c. Round-trip rate, including transportation, meals, carriage drives, hotel accommodations, and Pullman accommodations, *en route*, and Pullman berth Los Angeles to San Francisco, and transportation in California, $310.00 from all stations east of Pittsburg; with hotel accommodations, meals, transfers, and carriage drives through California for four weeks, $125.00 additional. An experienced chaperon will accompany the party for the benefit of the lady tourists

For itineraries, tickets, and full information, apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent 1196 Broadway, New York; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia

There are Others.

Narrow-mindedness, a lack of tact and a disposition to cause annoyance to others, is a trait frequently found in persons whose birth and breeding would lead one to think they were endowed with more common sense and higher principles, and certain persons in Smyrna are of a similar nature. Such persons continually judge others by themselves and the idea never occures to them, that while they are biased and prejudiced in their views, suspicious and ever ready to doubt, there are some men who can be and are honest, broad-mined and straight-forward, and, under no circumstance, would they think of doing some of the low, mean things the people above referred to seem to take a great pleasure in doing. Their contemptible action and malacious lies may succeed for a while, but deceit and treachery will always, sooner or later, be detected and very soon they may be called upon for an explanation. Being two-faced they could not play the false-friend-act successfully, especially in a small community like this. While we would refrain from showing up these people in their true colors, yet we are only human, and there is a limit to our patience and endurance. A word to the wise, etc.—Smyrna Call.

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 10, 1898.

HALF-YEAR CARPET CLEARANCE

Been doing likewise for years. Thousands know it, and wait.

As business grows, we have to consider longer and longer pieces as "remnants."

We count odd rolls as remnants, too, and are willing to lose as heavily on the back-row lots that failed of selling maybe just from lack of showing.

All in all, today's offering amounts to

30,230 Yards of Fine Carpets

And, as a rule, shorter the length shorter the price. For instance, $2.50 Wiltons at $1.25, $1.50, $1.75—we lose as little as we need, but all losses are for your finding.

Bring measurements of several rooms—good re-furnishing comes from "changing around."

We say "bring," for come you will, if there is carpet want to meet. Why, it's worth a day's journey.

January Linen Selling NOW come forward the last of the carefully kept cases of linens that we hurried across the water months ago ahead of the bigger tariff. They've laid in our warehouse until now—while prices outside have grown bigger and bigger.

Now the last old-price selling is on—when these linens are gone, the bigger prices must come. These for your sharing today—

TABLE CLOTHS—full bleached—

Last week we told you of the table cloths and napkins at 40 per cent. less than their true value; and many are gone—still there are good pickings left; for instance—

Cloths, 68x 90 inches, $2.00 each
Cloths, 70x 90 inches, $3.25 each
Cloths, 68x106 inches, $2.35 each
Cloths, 70x108 inches, $4.50 each
And on up to cloths 4 yards long.

NAPKINS—full bleached—
24x20 inches, $1.60 and $2.25 a dozen.
24x24 inches, $2.50 and $3.25 a dozen.

TOWELS—
AT 12½c.—Good quality washed huck towels, either white or bordered; 20x40 inches.
AT 25c.—Fine extra heavy all white Irish huck towels, ready washed and hemmed for immediate use; 24x42 inches.
AT 35c.—Fine damask towels with knotted fringe, either all white or daintily bordered; size 22x50 inches.

Little-price Dress Goods LITTLE prices as well as the bigger ones grow smaller during these get-ready days. When the new stuffs come we must have space to welcome them. Many of these are in spring weights, and in styles similar to the bigger priced sorts that are coming later. These hints—

At 25c from 50c—
Two-color Fancy Checks, in light effects. Suitable for Spring wear.
At 25c from 37½c—
All-wool Jacquard Cheviot. Style copied from the imported.
At 25c from 37½c—
42-in. All-wool Checks; two styles. Cost more to make it.
At 31c from 37½c—
All-wool Cloth-finished Cheviot. Worth 50c as values go today.
At 37½c from 50c—
Two-toned imported Fancy Suiting; medium-weight. Suitable for any season of the year.
At 50c from 75c—
All-wool imported Homespun Suiting. The new tariff will make this quality nearly double this price.
At 50c from $1—
English Jacquard; two-color crepe ground with black figure woven on.
At 50c from 85c—
English Fancy Suiting. Bayadere weave with dashes of black.
At 50c from 75c—
Four lines of Fancy Cheviots. All this season's goods and desirable.
At 65c from $1—
52-in. All-wool Melton Covert. Stylish for tailor-made dresses.
At 75c from $1.25—
Imported Illuminated Armure. All-wool and will be sold again at the old price.

Flannels, Eiderdowns, Flannelettes PRETTY stuffs for warm home wearables. Most of them just lately gathered; but the January spirit has caught them, too. Hence these prices—

25c Wash Flannels at 20c—
A well made cloth, with just enough cotton among the wool to give better wear and prevent shrinking. 20 pretty styles.
37½c Saxony Flannels at 25c—
Pretty striped stuffs for sacques, skirts and wrappers.
50c Eiderdowns at 37½c—
65c Eiderdowns at 50c—
In ripple and mohair stripes, and fancy patterns, bright and pretty—always wanted.
Eiderdowns, 25c to 75c—
In plain colors, for opera cloaks, wrappers and bath robes.
White Flannels, 20c to 85c—
Cotton and wool, all wool, and silk and wool—from the best flannel mills we know.
Golf Flannels, 60c—
First showing of correct golf flannels from Glasgow.
Flannelettes, 5c, 7c, 8c and 10c—
Pretty wooly-looking cotton stuffs, in the brightest, warmest sorts we could gather. Abundant choosing at each price.

Turtle-neck Sweaters A SPLENDID sweater for the skaters—good looks and comfort combined. Woven double from the waist up. Inner part has close-fitting roll neck; outer part has laced front and sailor collar. Made of the finest worsted yarns, with clean, even stitch; shaped and finished by hand. Plain colors or striped ends.

Men's Sweaters, $4.50.
Boy's sizes, 6 to 12 years, $3.50.
Many other styles and lower prices are here, of course.

John Wanamaker.

Spreading Out

BROADENING AND EXTENDING OUR INFLUENCE OF

Low Prices,

Linked with High value, is making each day new friends for Middletown's Largest Retail Store, and is strengthening our hold on old ones.

Ladies' Coats--Big Cut.

The cause—Too many goods for this season of the year and a determination not to carry over till next season a single garment.

Ladies' Jackets, shield front, Boucle Cloth, storm collar, strapping of plain material, lined with fancy silk, reduced from $7.00 to **$3.98.**

Ladies' Jacket of Fine Kersey Cloth, shield front, slashed storm collars, strapped seams, lined with silk, one of the finest Jackets offered this season. Reduced from $9.00 to **$5.98.**

Ladies' Jackets, Extra Fine Kersey Cloth, strapped seams, velvet collars, lined with silk, regular price $12.00, now **$6.98.**

Ladies' Jackets, Brown and Green Kersey, lined throughout with Roman stripe silk, velvet collar, one of the nobbiest coats made this fall. Regular price $15.00, now reduced to **$7.98.**

Ladies' Fine Black Kersey and Boucle Cloth, high storm collar, lined with black satin. Regular price $8.75, reduced to **$4.48.**

CAPES.

$3.00 Capes $1.49.

Ladies' Black Cloth Capes, 110 inches sweep, 24 long, good looking, well made, collar trimmed with fur.

$3.50 Capes $2.00.

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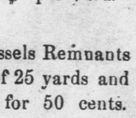

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